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Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Madagascar:				
Tamatave	Jan. 18–Jan. 25	8	.....	
Tananarivo	Nov. 26–Jan. 18	123	6	
Mexico:				
C. P. Diaz	Jan. 10	.....	.....	Smallpox endemic.
	Feb. 11–Feb. 25	10	.....	
Chihuahua	Jan. 7–June 3	.....	20	
City of Mexico	Dec. 31–May 21	51	51	
Fuente	Apr. 11	2	.....	
Guerrero	Mar. 13	2	.....	
Juarez	Feb. 18	15	.....	
Monterey	Dec. 2–Jan. 5	.....	3	
Nuevo Laredo	Jan. 29–May 20	11	6	
Vera Cruz	Jan. 5–Apr. 27	.....	6	
Nicaragua:				
Bluefields	Apr. 18–May 6	2	0	
Russia:				
Moscow	Dec. 24–May 13	187	66	
Odessa	Jan. 7–May 20	60	14	
St. Petersburg	Jan. 1–May 20	153	19	
Warsaw	Jan. 16–May 6	.....	28	
Turkey:				
Bagdad	Oct. 22–Nov. 27	96	20	
Beirut	Apr. 26–May 6	1	.....	
Constantinople	Jan. 2–May 15	.....	156	
Rhodes	Apr. 17	1	.....	
Smyrna	Dec. 25–Apr. 15	.....	1	
Uruguay;				
Montevideo	Mar. 1–Apr. 10	2	1	

Current quarantine measures.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, May 25, 1899.]

BELGIUM.—The requirements of articles 1 to 4 of the royal proclamation of April 5, 1897, with regard to measures for preventing the introduction of plague are put in force from May 8, 1899, for arrivals from the part of the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, declared infected, viz, between Leith and Yambo, exclusive of the places named. Such arrivals shall be treated at the quarantine stations in the Scheldt, at the port of Ostend, or Newport, or at Selzaete in the manner required by the Venetian Convention.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—By an official notice published before the opening of the pilgrim season, persons intending to make the pilgrimage were informed that in consequence of the existence of plague in various ports of India the Government would permit the pilgrimage of this year only on condition of the pilgrims undergoing a ten days' quarantine at the isolation station of Chittagong before embarking. Pilgrims are also earnestly advised to defer the pilgrimage till a more favorable season, not only on account of the uncertain condition of the country between Djiddah and Mecca, but because the Turkish sanitary authorities enforce the strictest quarantine measures against pilgrims arriving from plague-infected India.

During the present year only 2 pilgrim vessels have left for the Hedjaz, carrying in all 1,446 pilgrims. The small number of Hindoo pilgrims as compared with the proportion of the Mohammedan population of India is due to the famine of last year and to the prevalence

of plague. Pilgrims are subjected to ten days' observation and disinfection of effects in quarantine camps specially constructed and equipped before being conveyed by train to the place of embarkation. Each receives a health pass. During the voyage the pilgrims are cared for on board ship. The sanitary conditions of the headquarters at Chittagong, which are designed for 800 people, and in which the larger number of pilgrims, 1,338 persons, have passed their time of detention, has been reported as in good condition. In order to prevent the introduction of plague into the camp, each person on arrival is subjected to medical inspection.

EGYPT.—The Government has ordered an oversight by coast guards of all ways of egress from the Red Sea. This measure is put into effect for the coast line of the Red Sea from May 1 and for the Suez Canal from May 15. By this means an unbroken chain of guard will stretch along the Port Said-Suakim line. Each guard shall consist of an officer and 2 soldiers. No returning pilgrims shall be permitted to enter Egypt until they have completed their quarantine in the camps at Tor. At the same time a number of coast steamers are to cruise in the Red Sea to prevent any secret landing of pilgrims who have no sanitary pass.

HONGKONG.—According to advices of April 12, the sanitary authorities at Hongkong have declared district No. 9 of the city of Victoria to be plague infected.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Belize.—Acting Assistant Surgeon Knight reports June 1, that the sanitary condition of Belize is good, with malarial fevers quite prevalent. During the week ended June 1 there were 2 deaths in the town of Belize. Seven vessels were inspected at that port during the month of May.

COLOMBIA.

Bocas del Toro—Act. Asst. Surg. H. B. Mohr reports, June 3, as follows:

I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Friday, June 2, 1899.

The following vessels have sailed from this port during the week: May 27, steamship *Fulton*, 14 crew, to New Orleans, no passengers; steamship *Kitty*, 19 crew, to Mobile, no passengers. May 31, steamship *John Wilson*, 17 crew, to Mobile, 3 passengers. June 1, steamship *España*, 14 crew, to New Orleans, 1 passenger.

The health conditions of this port and the surrounding country continue very satisfactory. Continued heavy rains and unusually high tides have had a very cleansing effect. Physicians report very few cases of malaria, and those only of the mildest form. Only 1 death occurred during the week, a female, native, from cerebral hemorrhage.

I have been struck by the rarity of enteric troubles here, which is remarkable when the poor and often badly prepared food on which the majority of the people subsist is considered. A competent practitioner tells me that gastric and enteric complaints among infants and children are seldom met with in his practice.

There has been quite an influx of foreigners, chiefly from the United